

Delaware DMV permit practice test 6

From the Delaware Driver Manual. Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/delaware/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. Unless posted otherwise, what is the speed limit in Delaware business and residential districts?

- A. 30 mph
- B. 35 mph
- C. 20 mph
- D. 25 mph

2. Unless posted otherwise, what is the speed limit on Delaware two-lane roads?

- A. 55 mph
- B. 40 mph
- C. 50 mph
- D. 45 mph

3. What is the speed limit on Delaware divided roads and roads with four or more lanes?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. 50 mph

4. What is the speed limit on Delaware Route 1 and Interstate 495?

- A. 65 mph
- B. 60 mph
- C. 70 mph
- D. 55 mph

5. What is the default speed limit on Delaware controlled-access highways such as turnpikes and expressways?

- A. 50 mph
- B. 55 mph
- C. 65 mph
- D. 70 mph

6. What does Delaware's general speed restriction say?

- A. Minimum speeds don't apply
- B. You must not drive faster than is reasonable under existing conditions
- C. You may always drive the posted limit
- D. You may drive 5 mph over

7. On a wet road, how much should you reduce speed according to the Delaware manual?

- A. By half
- B. About 25 mph
- C. Not at all
- D. About 10 mph

8. On packed snow, how much should you reduce your speed?

- A. By 5 mph
- B. By 10 mph
- C. No change
- D. Cut it in half

9. Stopping from 60 mph takes how much distance compared with 30 mph?

- A. The same distance
- B. Four times less
- C. Over three times the distance
- D. Twice the distance

10. At 50 mph with good tires and brakes on dry pavement, about how far does it take to react and stop?

- A. About 100 feet
- B. About 200 feet
- C. About 1,000 feet
- D. About 400 feet

11. In very heavy rain, snow or thick fog where you can't see more than about 200 feet, how fast can you safely drive?

- A. 45 mph
- B. 10 mph
- C. 55 mph
- D. No faster than 30 mph

12. What is the 'Four-Second Sight Distance Rule'?

- A. Look in mirrors every four seconds
- B. If you reach an object you picked as far as you can see before counting four seconds, slow down
- C. Signal four seconds before turning
- D. Follow four seconds behind

13. How far before your intended turn, stop or lane change does Delaware law require you to signal?

- A. 200 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 100 feet
- D. 300 feet

14. Besides the 300-foot legal requirement, the Delaware manual suggests signaling at least how long before you make your move?

- A. At least one second
- B. Only as you begin the turn
- C. At least three seconds
- D. At least ten seconds

15. At a Delaware intersection with no stop sign, yield sign or signal, whom should you yield to?

- A. No one if you're on the bigger road
- B. Vehicles coming from the right (and it's safest to consider yielding to all)
- C. Only trucks
- D. Vehicles from the left

16. At a 4-way stop, two vehicles arrive at the same time. Who goes first?

- A. The vehicle on the right
- B. The larger vehicle
- C. The vehicle going straight
- D. The vehicle on the left

17. When turning left, whom must you yield to?

- A. Only pedestrians
- B. Oncoming vehicles going straight ahead
- C. No one
- D. Vehicles behind you

18. Is it legal in Delaware to pass a left-turning vehicle on the right using the shoulder?

- A. Only at night
- B. Yes, but with extreme care because others won't expect you there
- C. Only for motorcycles
- D. No, never

19. When there are no signs or markings, which lane should you turn into?

- A. The lane closest to the one you came from
- B. The center lane
- C. The far lane
- D. Any lane

20. Why shouldn't you swing wide to the left before a right turn?

- A. It saves fuel
- B. It's faster
- C. The driver behind may think you're turning left and try to pass on the right
- D. It is required for trucks

21. In a Delaware roundabout, which approach lane should you use to make a U-turn?

- A. The left approach lane
- B. The right approach lane
- C. Any lane
- D. The shoulder

22. To what speed should you slow when approaching a Delaware roundabout?

- A. 10-15 mph
- B. 25-30 mph
- C. Keep your speed
- D. 5 mph

23. Once you are inside a roundabout, who has the right-of-way?

- A. Trucks
- B. Entering traffic
- C. You do, over entering traffic
- D. Pedestrians only

24. In what direction does traffic move in a Delaware roundabout?

- A. Clockwise
- B. Counterclockwise around the central island
- C. Either way
- D. Toward the center

25. In a Diverging Diamond Intersection, what happens briefly within the interchange?

- A. Traffic stops for all turns
- B. Traffic drives on the left side of the road so left turns don't cross oncoming traffic
- C. Traffic must make U-turns
- D. All lanes merge into one

Answer key: Delaware practice test 6

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1. D: 25 mph

Business districts and residential districts: 25 mph. (Speed Limits, page 93)

2. C: 50 mph

Two-lane roads: 50 mph. (Speed Limits, page 93)

3. C: 55 mph

Divided roads and roads with four or more lanes: 55 mph; controlled access highways also 55 mph. (Speed Limits, page 93)

4. A: 65 mph

Route 1 and Interstate 495: 65 mph. (Speed Limits, page 93)

5. B: 55 mph

Controlled access highways (turnpikes and expressways): 55 mph. (Speed Limits, page 93)

6. B: You must not drive faster than is reasonable under existing conditions

You must not drive faster than is reasonable under existing conditions; it isn't always lawful to drive as fast as the posted limit. (General Speed Restriction, page 93)

7. D: About 10 mph

On a wet road reduce your speed about 10 mph; on packed snow cut your speed in half; on ice slow to a crawl. (Adjusting To Road Conditions: Slippery roads, page 123)

8. D: Cut it in half

On packed snow you should cut your speed in half. (Adjusting To Road Conditions: Slippery roads, page 123)

9. C: Over three times the distance

Stopping at 60 mph does not take twice the distance it takes at 30 mph, but over three times. (Adjusting Speed, page 123)

10. D: About 400 feet

At 50 mph it can take about 400 feet to react and stop—about a city block; at 30 mph, about 200 feet. (How Well Can You See?, page 126)

11. D: No faster than 30 mph

When you can't see farther than about 200 feet, you cannot safely drive faster than 30 mph. (Rain, Fog, Or Snow, page 126)

12. B: If you reach an object you picked as far as you can see before counting four seconds, slow down

Pick a stationary object as far ahead as you can see and count four seconds; if you reach it first, you are going too fast for your sight distance. (Sight Distance Rule, page 127)

13. D: 300 feet

Delaware law requires you to signal 300 feet prior to your intended action. (Signaling, page 81)

14. C: At least three seconds

The manual advises signaling as early as you can, at least three seconds before you move, while Delaware law requires signaling for at least 300 feet before turning. (Let Others Know What You Are Doing, page 122)

15. B: Vehicles coming from the right (and it's safest to consider yielding to all)

At an uncontrolled intersection drivers should yield to vehicles from the right; it would be safest to consider yielding to all. (Right-Of-Way (Traffic Control Laws), page 88)

16. A: The vehicle on the right

The driver reaching the 4-way stop first goes first; if more than one arrive together, the vehicle on the right goes first. (Right-Of-Way (Traffic Control Laws), page 88)

17. B: Oncoming vehicles going straight ahead

Drivers turning left must yield to oncoming vehicles going straight ahead. (Right-Of-Way (Traffic Control Laws), page 88)

18. B: Yes, but with extreme care because others won't expect you there

It is legal in Delaware to pass left-turning vehicles on the right, and you may use the shoulder to do so, but extreme care is required. (General Rules: Passing, page 87)

19. A: The lane closest to the one you came from

Turn from the lane closest to the direction you want to go and into the lane closest to the one you came from, crossing the fewest lanes. (General Rules: Turning, page 87)

20. C: The driver behind may think you're turning left and try to pass on the right

If you swing wide, the driver behind may think you're changing lanes or turning left and may try to pass on the right. (General Rules: Turning, page 87)

21. A: The left approach lane

Use the right lane to turn right, the left lane for a left or U-turn, and any lane to go straight. (How to Use a Roundabout, page 86)

22. A: 10-15 mph

Upon approaching the roundabout, stay right of the splitter island and slow down to 10-15 mph. (How to Use a Roundabout, page 86)

23. C: You do, over entering traffic

Once in the roundabout, don't stop except to avoid a collision; you have the right-of-way over entering traffic. (How to Use a Roundabout, page 86)

24. B: Counterclockwise around the central island

A roundabout moves traffic counterclockwise around a central island. (Roundabouts, page 85)

25. B: Traffic drives on the left side of the road so left turns don't cross oncoming traffic

Within a DDI, traffic briefly drives on the left side of the road to allow left turns without crossing oncoming traffic. (How to use a Diverging Diamond Intersection (DDI), page 86)